

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Showers, Temp. 58-68 (15-18). TOMORROW: Fair.
Yesterday's temp. 57-64 (14-18). LONDON: Rain.
Temp. 63-66 (17-18). Tomorrow: similar. Yesterday's
temp. 63-68 (15-18). CHANNEL: Moderate
to rough. HOME: Sunny. Temp. 72-83 (22-28).
NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 70-80 (24-28).
Yesterday's temp. 68-77 (17-18).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1972

Established 1837

Senate Approves Revenue-Sharing Bill of 33 Billion

By Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (UPI)—After a week's debate the Senate last night approved a five-year, \$33.5-billion revenue-sharing payout to the states and cities.

The vote was 63 to 20. Conservative opponents called it fiscally irresponsible while liberal dissenters said the Senate version of the House-passed bill excessively favored rural areas at the expense of the populous urbanized states.

Nevertheless, the bill had strong lobbying support by mayors, county officials, most governors and the administration. Its passage, though never in doubt, represented a modest triumph for President Nixon, who had urged such legislation starting in 1969.

As Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La., Finance Committee chairman and the bill's manager, noted, the idea was to help out the hard-pressed states and cities "with a long-term commitment to help with no strings attached."

Some Amendments Defeated

By lopsided votes, Sen. Long beat down efforts by both Republicans and liberal Democrats to make the bill a vehicle for tax reform and Social Security legislation.

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However, Sen. Long's committee added—and successfully defended—the major provision not in the House-passed revenue bill. It put a lid on currently unlimited open-ended federal 75 percent matching grants by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to the states for "social services." Requests by the states for such uncontrollable grants totaled an estimated \$4.3 billion for the fiscal year ending next June 30.

At Sen. Long's suggestion the Senate put a \$600-million ceiling on such grants for child care and family planning—roughly the amount sought in this category by the states, anyway.

Earlier, the Long panel had already eliminated HEW matching grants for all other "social services" starting Jan. 1, 1973—a blow to some big urbanized states. Instead the Long panel substituted a \$1-billion annual payout to the states, based on urbanized population, as an extra "supplemental" to pure revenue-sharing. This made the first year's payout under the bill \$6.3 billion instead of \$5.3 billion, the House total.

Yesterday, efforts led by Sen. William V. Roth, R-Del., to boost this "supplement" to \$3.1 billion went down to defeat, by a 60-to-30 vote.

Big Urban States

The bill, as finally adopted by the Senate, was essentially the legislation reported out by Sen. Long's committee on Aug. 18.

Sen. Long easily repulsed repeated efforts by senators from the bigger urban states—notably Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y.; Sen. Robert A. Taft Jr., R-Ohio, and Charles Percy, R-Ill.—to change the payout formula in their favor.

The bill now goes to the House-Senate conference to iron out differences in the versions passed by the two branches.

In the House today, representatives passed and sent to the Senate a compromise \$20.9-billion military weapons authorization measure providing \$2.3 billion less than President Nixon requested.

The measure, passed on a 336-43 vote, did not contain Senate-passed language to force withdrawal of U.S. troops from Indochina four months after enactment dependent only on return of U.S. prisoners of war.

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United Press International
PREPAREDNESS—Workmen unloading lumber in front of the U.S. Capitol to begin the construction of seating and other facilities for the presidential inauguration on Jan. 20, 1973. In the background center is the steel frame of inaugural dais.

As Kissinger Ends Talks

Trade Deal Is Reported in Moscow

By Hedrick Smith
MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (NYT)—First indications came tonight that presidential emissary Henry A. Kissinger and the Soviet leaders have achieved a breakthrough in previously deadlocked negotiations aimed at expanding Soviet-American trade.

A well-placed Soviet source reported that agreement in principle was reached on Moscow's outstanding World War II debt for American Lend Lease, with repayment to run 30 years, extending into the 21st century.

Precise terms were not disclosed, but the principal was believed to be about \$500 million.

Soviet sources also anticipated that the Nixon administration would make efforts to win congressional approval for granting most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union to replace the special high tariffs now imposed on Soviet exports to the United States.

There was no comment from the American side on the Soviet disclosures. Nor was there any indication whether any arrangements made here would be jeopardized by efforts of Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Calif., and others to have Congress take a stand against tariff and trade concessions to Moscow as long as the Soviet Union retains its established educational taxes on would-be emigrants, including Jews seeking to go to Israel.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Is Expected to Announce First Wheat Sale to Peking

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT)—Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz is expected to announce tomorrow the first sale of American wheat to Communist China.

Mr. Butz's dispatch reported that the Soviet and American negotiators were "on the verge of signing a mammoth trade deal" estimated to be worth several billion dollars a year by 1977. He said the Lend Lease dispute,

compared to the 400 million bushels of wheat already reported bought by the Soviet Union under the deal announced by President Nixon on July 8, the sale to China is relatively small.

"Break the Ice"

Robert Breitbard, an officer of the Soiland Co., which publishes the *Southwestern Miller Report*, said of the prospective sale to China:

"A year ago it would have been huge. It's a token sale now, but the one that breaks the ice."

Mr. Breitbard also confirmed reports in Washington that the export firm that has negotiated the sale to China is the Louis Dreyfus Corp. of New York City.

There have been rumors here that Dreyfus had applied for export subsidies on a prospective sale to China.

The whole subject of export subsidies on the Soviet deal is going to get a thorough airing in the three days of hearings scheduled by Rep. Purcell. He and several other members of Congress, as well as the National Farmers Union and Consumers Union, have charged that the six big exporters supplying the wheat under the U.S.-Soviet deal made upwards of \$100 million out of a "special subsidy" arising from the magnitude of the deal.

Mr. Purcell quoted Dreyfus as saying: "It's a token sale now, but the one that breaks the ice."

Mr. Purcell ordered the inquiry after 385 passengers were stalled in Rome for 24 hours when an Alitalia jumbo jet blew 11 tires

Despite Bombing, Reports Say

U.S. Says Hanoi Can Fight Two Years at Present Rate

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (UPI)—

This country's two principal intelligence agencies have concluded in recent reports submitted to the White House that Hanoi can sustain the fighting in South Vietnam "at the present rate" for the next two years despite the heavy American bombing of North Vietnam.

In separate but concurring reports prepared late last month, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency declared that although the heavy bombing in the North since last April had been successful in hitting designated targets, it has failed to slow the flow of men and equipment to South Vietnam.

A high-ranking intelligence official, along with others interviewed this week, said, however, that if the North had not been heavily bombed, the North Vietnamese could have doubled their operations and would have been spared heavy losses.

"They have not been hit fatally," he said, "but they are slowly bleeding to death—even if it takes two more years."

Bonn to Form Special Unit In War Against Terrorism

BONN, Sept. 13 (UPI).—The government tonight announced plans to form a special counter-terrorist police unit and Arab guerrillas threatened revenge for the slaying of five of their number in Munich last week.

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said at a news conference tonight that the 10 West German states and West Berlin had agreed to the formation of a federal commando unit which would be used to combat terrorist attacks such as the one against Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games last week.

The new unit, which is to be under the jurisdiction of the federal border police, is to be armed with ultramodern weapons, Mr. Genscher said.

The Arab threats were contained in an interview published by the weekly Stern magazine, an interview given by a self-styled Palestinian terrorist leader who called himself Abu Rabi, and in another interview with a Lebanon-based Arab guerrilla published in the Yugoslav paper Horba.

Stern quoted Abu Rabi as saying: "The next target is the (West German) federal government and it will come faster than they like."

Referring to the three Arabs who survived the raid on the Israeli Olympic athletes in which 17 persons were killed, he added: "It is now the question of our friends who are held prisoner in Munich."

The Arab said he was a leader of the Syrian-based Saqqa extremist group and claimed that some of his men were among the terrorists in the Munich raid. The group that took responsibility for the attack calls itself Black September.

A certain nervousness was evident in Bonn with the presence of an unusual number of green-uniformed federal border guards carrying bump guns and walkie-talkies. They were assigned to protect the state interior ministers meeting with Mr. Genscher in the tall parliamentary office building on the Rhine, September.

The federal cabinet, meeting under Chancellor Willy Brandt, also discussed terrorist controls.

This evening, the Bundesrat, or upper house of parliament, met in special session to rush through a bill which would impose a visa requirement on all Arabs wishing to visit here. The law widens the

Protest Clogs Belgian Roads

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Motorists throughout Belgium today went on "strike"—stopping their cars for five minutes during the morning rush hour—in protest against government plans to raise more taxes from road users.

The action was urged by motor organizations after the government announced that it was going to raise an extra \$10 million. The government has not yet said how it plans to do this, but the additional revenue is likely to come from increases in fuel and road taxes.

2 E. Germans Halted At Border, 3 Succeed

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (AP).—The attempt of two young men to flee across the wall from East Berlin ended in a hail of bullets Monday night. West Berlin police reported. Ten to 12 shots were fired and then Communist border guards arrested the two would-be refugees, police said.

But yesterday, three East Germans succeeded in reaching West Germany after fleeing from East Germany through Austria and Czechoslovakia, border police said.

They said all three—a chemist, a construction engineer and a worker—listed unsatisfactory political conditions as their reasons for leaving.

Turtle Mark Claimed In 3,700-Mile Trip

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP).—The World Wildlife Fund today claimed a new world record for traveling turtles.

It said a leatherback turtle, tagged by scientists in Surinam on the northeastern coast of South America, turned up later off Ghana in West Africa.

The fund said the 3,700-mile trip was more than double the known average migration distance for turtles.

requirement to include citizens of Morocco, Libya and Tunisia, states with which West Germany has traditionally had good relations.

Visa or no, Arabs were already facing delays of up to 10 hours on the frontiers of Bavaria, including the international airport at Munich-Riem, while border police triple-checked their identity papers. According to a Bavarian police official, his border guards had already checked out 1,000 Arab travelers to their homelands.

"It is hell being an Arab in Germany right now," an Egyptian who owns a Munich inn said in a telephone interview. Requesting anonymity, he added that the city police had called him in twice for questioning during the last week.

There are over 50,000 Arabs living and working here with permits and it is estimated there are 10,000 more without proper registration.



Hans-Dietrich Genscher,
Bonn Interior Minister

Syrians Claim Shooting Down Of Israeli Jet in New Dogfight

DAMASCUS, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Syrian planes intercepted Israeli fighters over the Israel-Syria border today and shot one down, Damascus radio said.

But an Israeli spokesman said: "We deny it. Nothing of the sort took place—no dogfight, no encounter, no plane shot down."

Damascus radio said a formation of Israeli planes "violated Syrian airspace near the Mount Hermon region of the border."

"Our planes and anti-aircraft gunners intercepted... and shot down one of them," it said.

The radio said Syrian observation posts saw the downed Israeli plane fall near the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights town of Banias. "Lebanese observation posts also confirmed this," the broadcast said.

Israeli Report Shelling

TEL AVIV, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Israeli positions on the Golan Heights came under artillery and small-arm fire early today, an Israeli spokesman said.

Meanwhile, an Israeli military

court sentenced an Israeli Arab to death today for planting a grenade that exploded on a bus and wounded two persons last November, the military command said.

Since the 1967 war, Israel never has carried out an execution of a guerrilla sentenced to be hanged.

The court sentenced Yussuf Mamoud Ahmed Mansour, 22, of Tira for planting a grenade in the spare tire hooked to the rear of an interurban bus in Tel Aviv.

The court action came amid public demands that all guerrilla terrorists be sentenced to death following the slaying of 11 Olympic sportsmen in Munich last

week.

Dellinger Gets Approval for Visit to Hanoi

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Anti-war activist David Dellinger won court permission today to travel to Hanoi to pick up U.S. prisoners of war whose release he negotiated.

The 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago gave the permission. The success of the mission to Hanoi had been in doubt because the North Vietnamese said they would release the prisoners only to Mr. Dellinger and fellow anti-war activist Coretta Scott King.

Accompanying Mr. Dellinger and Mrs. King, who are co-chairmen of the Committee Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, will be the wife of one prisoner and the mother of another, Yale University Chaplain William Sloane Coffin and Richard Falk, professor of international studies at Princeton University.

Mr. Dellinger is one of seven persons convicted on charges varying from incitement to riot, conspiracy and contempt of court in connection with rioting during the 1968 Democratic National Convention. They are free on bail pending retrial after appeals.

The group was scheduled to fly from New York tomorrow and arrive in Hanoi Saturday after stops in Copenhagen, Bangkok and Vientiane.

Panama Action Gives Torrijos Wide Powers

PANAMA CITY, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—The Panamanian strongman, Gen. Omar Torrijos, was granted almost unlimited powers under a constitutional amendment passed last night by this Central American nation's newly-installed Assembly of Community Representatives.

It also appointed him head of government.

The 505-man assembly passed the amendment as a temporary clause before starting to discuss a revised draft constitution and the election of a president and vice-president of the nation for a six-year period.

Provisional President Demetrio Lekas, a close friend of Gen. Torrijos, is expected to be confirmed as president.

Gen. Torrijos, 49, seized power in an almost bloodless coup in October, 1968. The amendment passed last night in fact legalizes the wide de facto powers he has been exercising since then as commander of the national guard, Panama's only military force.

Some 2,000 islands are involved, with only 90 of them permanently populated. A 1967 census showed 91,000 people and there are varying degrees of acceptance to being wards of the United States.

U.S. Planning New Bases In the Pacific

To Use World War II Battleground Islands

By Jack Foisie

GUAM, Sept. 13.—Some of the west Pacific islands that were battlegrounds in World War II appear certain to become U.S. military bases.

U.S. military planners are convinced that a new defense line must be established in Micronesia, now American-administered islands under United Nations trusteeship, because of these factors:

- The reversion of Okinawa to Japan means the ultimate loss of the vast U.S. supply depots, air bases and Marine Corps training areas on the island. Warplanes already have been banned, although big jet aerial tankers, which refuel combat craft in the Vietnam war, still are allowed.

- The uncertainty of U.S. military rights in the Philippines. A big air base and Navy repair yards would have to be closed if present treaties were abrogated.

- Whatever the form of a Vietnam war settlement, there will probably be political turbulence in Southeast Asia that would make a U.S. military presence embarrassing even to the countries now allies of the United States. The United States would like to hold onto its big airfield-port complex on the Gulf of Siam, in Thailand, but fallback facilities here on Guam will be further developed.

These possibilities have caused the Pacific military headquarters, based in Hawaii, to push for considerable development of facilities on Tinian and Saipan, and in the Palau and possibly the Yap Islands. The planners want also to retain the Kwajalein missile range and limited facilities on Bikini and Eniwetok atolls, all in the Marshall Islands.

It is considered certain that Tinian's old B-29 airfield, from which the two nuclear bombs were carried to be dropped on Japanese cities in World War II, will become an American air base.

Saipan, now headquarters for the trust territory administration, will possibly get the airborne and Special Forces units stationed on Okinawa, according to Guam's lieutenant governor, Kurt Moylan.

In negotiations with representatives of the limited self-governing bodies of the various islands, the United States has specifically requested "options" to acquire troop billeting and training areas on Babell Island in the Palau and as a Marine forward troops base should the marines move from Okinawa and an airfield nearby.

He said that he had used that 5 percent rate in his village, plus what he learned from others in North Vietnam, as the basis for ascertaining in his 1964 book about 5 percent of the total population" he would be about 700,000" people.

The Navy also wants to build a communications site on Koror. And there are persistent reports here that the Navy also would like to establish a forward submarine base.

The use of the islands by the American military, although granted under terms of the UN Charter of trusteeship, is being elaborated on and defined in the talks. A draft "compact of free association" is also being discussed. It would give the islanders more voice about the future, but leave the United States in charge of their defense and their foreign policy.

Some 2,000 islands are involved, with only 90 of them permanently populated. A 1967 census showed 91,000 people and there are varying degrees of acceptance to being wards of the United States.

© Los Angeles Times.

Nixon Committee Sues O'Brien For \$2.5 Million

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—President Nixon's campaign committee filed a \$2.5-million lawsuit against Democrat Lawrence O'Brien today, in the latest court move growing out of the Democratic headquarters break-in affair.

The civil suit charged that Mr. O'Brien, former Democratic national chairman and now chairman of Sen. George S. McGovern's campaign, had maliciously abused federal court processes as president.

Mr. O'Brien had earlier filed a \$1-million suit against the five men arrested for breaking into Democratic headquarters, and is trying to file an amended and enlarged suit that also names Nixon finance chairman Maurice Stans and other Republicans.

Gareth Porter, a research associate with Cornell University's International Relations of East Asia Project, charged in a paper distributed by the university Monday that "careful investigation" showed such bloodbath charges were "a myth." Mr. Chi's book was the "central piece" in a "deliberate propaganda campaign by the South Vietnamese government. On April 16, 1971, for example, he said: "I think of a half a million by conservative estimate in North Vietnam who were murdered or otherwise exterminated by the North Vietnamese after they took over from the South."

Mr. Chi's book was often cited as evidence of a massacre of about 5 percent of the North Vietnamese population.

The Navy also wants to build a communications site on Koror. And there are persistent reports here that the Navy also would like to establish a forward submarine base.

However, it says that William Liedke, president of Pennzoil and chief Southwest fund-raiser for Mr. Nixon, told the staff investigators that he got approval for the Mexican transaction on April 3.

The transaction "had been cleared by Stans," the report says.

Obvious Conflicts

"Faced with the obvious conflicts between the Stans' and Liedke versions and with growing reports of more than \$30,000 crossing the Mexican-Texas border," Rep. Patman wrote Mr. Stans on Aug. 31, the report says.

Mr. Stans replied on Sept. 5, saying that he now recalled that on April 3 he had been "informed by our Texas chairman [Robert H. Allen] of a possible contribution of \$100,000 in U.S. funds in Mexico."

In a covering letter with the report, Rep. Patman said: "It appears that the Committee to Re-elect the President and its allied groups are willing to go to any lengths to conceal the identity and the origins of these checks."

"We do not know whether these funds were raised in the United States or Mexico and we do not know whether they are the type of funds which could be legally contributed to or received by a political committee."

"Indications are that \$100,000 came out of Mexico in one chunk and it is reasonable to question whether or not additional sums traveled these same routes."

Israelis Sports Team Abroad, Under Guard

TEL AVIV, Sept. 13 (Reuters).

The first Israeli sports team to go abroad since the Munich massacre of 11 Israelis left here today to take part in a workers' sports festival in Vienna.

The team—members of the Israeli trade union movement—comprised 58 competitors and officials. Its leaders said all precautions had been taken to protect the lives of the sportsmen and they had been assured that their Austrian hosts had taken unprecedented security measures.

Nepal Plane Crashes, Killing All 31 Aboard

KATHMANDU, Nepal, Sept. 13 (AP).—A Royal Nepal Army plane hit a high-tension wire and crashed while on a paratroop training flight today, killing all 31 persons aboard, according to an official report.

The report said the DC-3 went down at Panchkhal, about 25 miles east of Kathmandu.

Agency said today.

Sadat Speech Sept. 28

CAIRO, Sept. 13 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat will make an "important" speech on Sept. 28 at a ceremony marking the second anniversary of the death of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, the Middle East News Agency said today.

Says Moorer, Abrams Approved

Layelle Reportedly Testifies He Had Permission for Raids

By Seymour M. Hersch

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Lt. Gen. John D. Layelle, USAF (ret.), has told the Senate Armed Services Committee that he received permission from Adm. Thomas E. Moorer and Gen. Creighton W. Abrams before ordering a series of attacks on North Vietnamese airfields in November, 1971, well-placed sources say.

Adm. Moorer is chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Gen. Abrams, whose confirmation by the Senate as Army chief of staff is being held up by the Layelle hearing.

Congressional sources said

that Gen. Layelle, in his testimony before the Senate committee, contended that he had received permission for the strikes from Gen. Abrams and Adm. Moorer at a meeting in Saigon.

One target, Quang Lang airfield, 180 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone, was in an area of North Vietnam usually attacked by Navy planes from carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin.

Congressional sources said Gen. Layelle told the committee that he had summoned Gen. Abrams to appear at another closed session of the committee.

Gen. Abrams appeared before congressional sources as testifying on that the next morning, as the admiral was preparing to board a plane in Saigon, he presented Adm. Moorer with a series of post-strike reconnaissance photographs.

Gen. Layelle is known to have had others, a source close to the general said, today that during a visit in mid-November to Honolulu he also discussed the mission with Adm. John S. McCain, then commander in chief of the Pacific forces. Adm. McCain retired this month.

More Candid

Sen. Symington said that, at his suggestion, Gen. Layelle and other witnesses before the committee would be placed under oath for their testimony.

A civilian source close to Gen. Layelle said yesterday that his testimony before the Senate committee was more candid than his House statement in June in which he conceded that he might have exceeded the "literal intention of the rules."

The source added that the Senate statement reflected the general's own view of his innocence. "I think the general had some bad advice at the outset of this thing," the source said.

An aide to Adm. Moorer confirmed that the admiral was in Saigon on Nov. 8, the day of the first raid, and also acknowledged that he had been briefed by Gen. Layelle.

</div

ds Disregard for Life

New York State Investigation in Attica Assails Rockefeller

By Stephen D. Isaacs

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (UPI).—New York's official investigation of the revolt at Attica concludes that the state callously disregarded human life in its handling of the riot.

Investigating commission—appointed at the request of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller two weeks ago—approved using state troopers' firepower to reclaim the prison—criticized Mr. Rockefeller in the events.

Report's most chilling section is the police action to end the prison from rebels—a year ago today. 5 minutes of wild shooting, 30 men were killed by the rebels, 10 of them state employees who had been held hostage by the inmates.

Report describes chaos in Attica, including no communication between squad leaders and commanders; no way to tell if stop firing and no clear actions on when to fire.

In prison yard, the report says troopers shot into tents, trees, and barricades without first warning. In addition, even though the firing may have been aimed at the use of shotguns and buckshot in the populated spaces of D block led to the killing and taking of hostages and of inmates who were not engaged in hostile activity.

Nine-member investigation commission, which was headed by Robert B. McKay of New University Law School, said "the major significance of report may lie in the fact that documents in considerable every aspect of the life structure of a major prison, upon more precise information has ever before been disclosed about any single institution."

Commission interviewed 1,800 inmates, 400 guards, state troopers, 200 National Guardsmen and hundreds of inmates.

Found that the inmates' demands were legitimate, in main, and that the inmates tried—without success—to within the system to correct it.

It also found pervasive racial and personal racism in the prison. At the explosion occurred at Attica, the report said, probably chance. But the odds for replication are all in its favor. Attica is every prison; every prison is Attica." Before its detailed description analysis of what happened Attica between Sept. 9 and last year, when 43 persons their lives, the commission passed despair with the entire American system of dealing with offenders. It said: "Prison is end of the criminal justice—for inmates, for supervisory personnel, and for members of public who have conveniently left the institution to which abandon their most difficult citizens."

Commission said that conditions inside Attica before the inmates' take-over were banalizing, debasing and violent almost to the point of abject warfare.

"No plot or organized rebellion existed—the take-over was

Govern Visits Pennsylvania; Kennedy at Side

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13 (AP).

Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern, with Edward M. Kennedy at his side, resumed his campaigning at rally to visit Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh, crowds surged the two Democratic senators to get in hand as the two men walked their hotel.

Two of their aides and security personnel squeezed through a narrow corridor in the crowd for the leg of their 10-block route outdoor rally site their first day. They drew large crowds at rallies yesterday in Cleveland and Detroit, where they spoke to a group Pittsburgh and Allegheny Democratic party workers morning coffee hour and questions on amnesty for evaders and the future of Vietnam.

McGovern said last night, completing what he describes his most hectic day of campaigning so far, that he has turned corner and climbing in to replace Richard Nixon's White House. More than 10,000 turned out for Philadelphia rally.

Negotiations Resumed Germany's Pact

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (AP).—West

German State Secretary Egon Bahr and his East German counterpart Michael Kohl, today began negotiations in East Berlin, seeking an accord to regularize relations between the two German states.

On entering the negotiations building in East Berlin, Mr. Kohl backed down somewhat from what he made last night that progress was in sight in this round. Asked by a newsman whether this round promised constructive progress, he commented: "One always knows afterwards."

Ricordi in Jail

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Auguste Joseph Ricordi, 82, accused heroin smuggler, was reportedly ill in jail today with a kidney ailment. A trial hearing set for today in Manhattan's federal court was postponed until Sept. 26 by Judge Lee Gagliardi.

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United Press International
POOL MINNOW—The President's daughter, Julie Nixon Eisenhower, trying a few shots while visiting the Barton rest home for the aged in Cleveland. Try was all she did, giving up after two missed shots.

'Middle American' Undecided After Close-Up of McGovern

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Sept. 13 (AP).

A 43-year-old Chicago-area credit manager, picked as a typical "middle American" for a study of voting behavior, says

after a rare, inside view of

Soviet Planes In Spy Flight Off Virginia

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (UPI).

Ernest L. Montanya, who became prison superintendent here four months after state police crushed the riot with guns, says that "rapport between prisoners and officers has been making progress so that we are at least able to talk and get along while the place is being rebuilt."

He lists these major changes in the prison:

• Prison population reduced from 2,200 to 1,158, with the black percentage down from 80 percent to less than 50 percent.

• Officers increased from 380 to 415, with 19 black and two Spanish-speaking. There were no black or Spanish-speaking officers when the riot started.

• Considerable relaxation of regulations on visitors. Friends, acquaintances and potential employers may visit, whereas only close relatives used to be allowed.

In addition, the screen between visitors and inmates has been removed.

• Censorship restrictions on mail and publications have been partly removed.

• New clothing, better commissary and mess hall operations, establishment of a law library for inmates.

Among the important grievances, apart from the role of the liaison committee that runs inmates:

• Inmates, when turned down by the parole board, should have the right to know why they were "hit." This would require a change in state policy.

• An indoor gymnasium because the exercise yard is not pleasant during the bitter winter. Deputy Superintendent Harold J. Smith says kids have been let for a gym and he was surprised inmates did not know.

• Better wage rates. They now get from 20 cents to a \$1 a day for work at the prison. Most receive less than 50 cents a day.

On one point all inmates and officers interviewed here seemed agreed: Racial tensions among inmates are not important and certainly much less bitter than in the world outside the prison.

That blacks and whites seem to be mostly in separate clusters is not the result of racial hostility but because they feel more at ease that way.

"There's no conflict between white and black," a black inmate said as inmates played basketball, handball, lifted weights, jogged or just talked in the yard.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 Thursday, September 14, 1972 **

Trade With the East

It was of course by pure coincidence that a major report urging liberalized rules for East-West trade was released on the same day this week that China was revealed to have bought 10 Boeing-707 airliners in a \$150 million deal. The contract concluded in Peking only emphasizes the great possibilities of East-West trade and will further sharpen the interest of American businessmen in this type of commerce, which had already received a huge boost with the Soviet agreement to purchase large quantities of grain from the United States.

The new Committee for Economic Development report urges that existing restrictions on exports to Communist countries be ended, except for military equipment and related advanced technology. It calls for bringing present U.S. rules regarding credit in East-West trade into alignment with the more liberal practices of other Western countries. The report also recommends that the President be empowered to extend most-favored-nation tariff provisions to Communist countries provided they extend compensatory benefits to this country. And in a recommendation joined by several similar foreign organizations, the CED suggests creation of a new international organization, including both Communist and non-Communist nations, to work out a needed comprehensive

framework for resolving the problems of East-West trade.

All of this makes very good sense. It takes into account both the easing of past cold war tensions and the increasing recognition that rising trade can itself help improve political relations. But the authors of the report are acutely aware that even with the best will in the world on both sides substantial expansion of East-West trade—particularly U.S. participation in such expansion—still has to face serious obstacles. Some of these derive from continuing political disputes; others are the product of the very different economic, political and social organizations of the two blocs of nations.

However, expanded trade between the United States and most Communist countries is sufficiently beneficial to both sides that it ought to be considered here—as well as in the Communist nations—on its own merits, independent of particular secondary disputes in other areas. And it ought to be remembered that even if the United States persists in largely standing aside from the long-term trend toward greater East-West commerce, that same mistake is not being made by the nations of Western Europe or by Japan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Soviet Methods

Expansion of Soviet-American trade will require a major effort by Moscow as well as Washington, of course. As the Committee for Economic Development report points out, the economic institutions and practices of Communist countries create special problems both for trade and joint enterprises with the market-oriented business firms of the West.

Guarantees against unfair competition, discriminatory practices and dumping of goods below cost are as difficult to define as to enforce for economies whose currencies are unconvertible and for which there is no easy way to evaluate the relationship among economic costs, prices and exchange rates. Collection of royalties for the licensing of expertise is impractical when reliable information cannot be obtained on volume of production, sales or profits. The protection of trademarks and copyrights is far from adequate, although previous lack of protection in the Soviet Union has been remedied.

Other problems faced by Western firms in the Soviet Union include such housekeeping difficulties as establishing offices, hiring local help, obtaining telephone and telex

lines and doing on-the-spot maintenance of equipment. Severe restrictions on freedom of travel within the Soviet Union as well as in obtaining visas without delay impede normal business operations.

Nothing is more likely to discourage Western businessmen than the disregard of client interests as vividly demonstrated by the bureaucrats of the Soviet airline Aeroflot recently in delaying nearly 100 foreign passengers in Moscow for 30 hours to four days. The incident also brought to light the cut-rate sale of Aeroflot tickets in New York in violation of the Soviet airline's agreement with Pan American, which is forbidden to sell tickets in Moscow.

None of this means that a large-scale expansion of Soviet-American trade and co-production is impossible. But, as Secretary of Commerce Peterson has emphasized in Moscow, the Soviet Union will have to make substantial changes in its business methods if it is to attract not only American trade but American investments of billions of dollars in the extraction and export of its mineral resources.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Deterioration in the Middle East

Following the ejection of the Soviet military advisers from Egypt, there were signs of a greater readiness for compromise in the Middle East. No solution was yet in sight, but an indirect and unofficial exchange of views had gotten under way in the press and by means of deliberate "indiscretions." Various points were "discussed" between Jerusalem and Cairo and between Jerusalem and Amman, while the Egyptians launched a diplomatic offensive aimed at Europe. But the events at Munich have for the time being put a stop to all that. And this is precisely what the extremist guerrillas intended: to worsen the political situation in the Middle East and increase the tension between Israel and the Arabs in order to block the search for a peaceful settlement.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

More Wrongs

Some good may yet emerge from the nightmare of Munich but the sense of outrage is so great that initially it spills over unjustly at random. It was wrong of the Israelis to bomb Syria and the Lebanon. The Black September terrorists deserve to be sought out and punished but the "guerrilla camps" are also refugee camps and inevitably innocent refugees will have been killed and wounded. It is wrong but even less understandable for the sense of outrage to dissipate itself in malicious assault on the German character with facile images of "Jewish blood being shed again on German soil." Israel itself has notably and honorably done this.

—From the *Sunday Times* (London).

Thoughts From Uganda

Gen. Amin having already offered to resolve the crisis in Northern Ireland has now given us his thoughts on the situation in the Middle East. His message to the UN secretary-general seems to be informed with the same crashing insensitivity and innocence of the realities of life that we have come to expect from his other statements

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 14, 1897

TACOMA—The steamer Portland, which left the West Coast today for the Klondike, carried with her a Maxim gun which fires 300 one-pound cartridges a minute. This weapon is intended to protect the treasure which the vessel will bring from the Yukon. A public meeting has been called to take steps to aid the miners of the Klondike where it is impossible to buy food.

Fifty Years Ago

September 14, 1922

PORLTND—The bishops attending a convention of the Episcopal Church here voted today by 36 to 27 in favor of eliminating the word "obey" in the marriage service, subject to the approval of the Episcopal House of Deputies. The question will be definitely decided at a general conference in 1925.



Assessing Its Impact

U.S. Veto in the UN

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The second U.S. veto in UN history set a precedent that could affect the role of the United Nations in the Middle East crisis—for better or for worse.

Ambassador George Bush cast the veto on Sunday to kill a Security Council resolution that would have called on the parties concerned to cease immediately all military operations and exercise the greatest restraint in the interests of international peace and security.

He exercised the veto because it put the onus for restraint on Israel without mentioning the Arab terror that killed 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics and thereby triggered Israeli raids on guerrilla bases in Syria and Lebanon.

The veto set a precedent because in the past the United States merely abstained when it felt a resolution was out of balance—as in the case of the Security Council debate on Israeli reprisals for the Lydda International Airport massacre last May.

The precedent will not affect the ability of UN "decisions"—which are usually just expressions of majority opinion—to affect what happens on the ground in the Middle East. That remains close to zero, where it has always been.

But the veto may reduce Arab and Communist ability to use the United Nations to produce anti-Israeli propaganda. In the form of resolutions that make Israel the villain in every event worth UN attention.

Whether or not it was the U.S. intention, the U.S. veto denied the Arabs another propaganda tool and suggested they may be denied again in the future.

It also postponed the day when Israeli defiance of yet one more resolution might enable the Arabs to seek serious Council sanctions against Israel.

The voting in the Council also saw Britain and France make more active efforts than usual to get a balancing clause on terror into the resolution, even though they finally voted for the unbalanced version. Even the unbalanced resolution was not tilted as heavily against Israel as past resolutions have been.

This reflected the horror in the world in general and the West in particular at the Munich tragedy, according to the diplomatic consensus here.

William Safire is special assistant to President Nixon. This article is from The New York Times special feature service.

...And an Anti-Nixon View

By Theodore C. Sorenson

NEW YORK—According to the Republican National Committee (RNC) and the Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP), their files do not support the widespread belief that candidate Nixon in 1968 claimed a "secret plan" to end the Vietnam war. Inasmuch as they are better known for rambling around in other people's files than producing facts from their own, I gladly offer the following to save the looks on my doors.

On March 5, 1968, a candidate in the New Hampshire primary named Richard Nixon, generally identified with the Nixon now occupying the White House despite their widely conflicting statements, paused long enough in his denunciation of price controls, deficit spending, the People's Republic of China and other permanently unacceptable horrors, to state unequivocally: "If in November this war is not over, I say the American people will be justified in electing new leadership, and I pledge to you that new leadership will end the war and win the peace in the Pacific."

The most forthright of these came from Anthony Lewis of The New York Times, who wrote in October, 1968: "I think you have caught me in a mistake. The truth is I wrote that out of the same general impression that so many people seem to have. But I have now checked back through our files and agree with that I cannot find the precise phrase 'a plan' in what Mr. Nixon said during 1968."

What Mr. Lewis did find, and what is most often cited as the basis for "secret plan," was this remark of Mr. Nixon's on March 5, 1968, in Nashua, N.H.: "And I pledge to you the new leadership will end the war and win the peace in the Pacific..."

In late 1970, John B. Oakes, editor of the editorial page of The New York Times, responded to a new query on another use of the "plan" by citing the same quotation and asking: "How could he make such a pledge if he didn't have a plan?" The Times editor argued: "It seems obvious that Mr. Nixon implied that he had a plan when he gave his pledge. But as I say, it was doubtless an error to put the words in quotes and if that is what you want me to admit, I am glad to do so, and to state that it won't appear that way in this context again." Nor did it—in The Times.

Not everyone was willing to stop using the phrase when its unreliability was pointed out. NBC's Edwin Newman replied: "When I spoke of a secret plan, I did not mean it as a quotation. It was shorthand, which is sometimes unavoidable, for a plan that the President said he had and the particulars of which he said he could not divulge without impairing the plan's chance of success." (italics mine)

The Bipartisan Committee on Absentee Voting is prepared to make a court test and is in fact looking for a good case. Any reader who has been refused the right to register or vote should immediately contact the committee and give us the facts and documentation. Write either to Harvey S. Gerry, 20 Place Vendome, Paris I, or to Mr. Michael H. Moore, 51 Avenue de Friedland, Paris VIII.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Letters

Seek Vote Test

Your article (IHT, Sept. 11) on the question of Americans abroad voting for President and Vice-President stated that many were being refused the right to register and vote absentee but no court cases had yet been brought.

The Bipartisan Committee on

Absentee Voting is prepared to make a court test and is in fact looking for a good case. Any reader who has been refused the right to register or vote

should immediately contact the committee and give us the facts and documentation. Write either to Harvey S. Gerry, 20 Place Vendome, Paris I, or to Mr. Michael H. Moore, 51 Avenue de Friedland, Paris VIII.

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Letters

Seek Vote Test

Quotation marks around the words "secret plan," incidentally, may be unfamiliar with style manuals, but they consistently recommend quotation marks to enclose misnomers; and repeatedly calling a nonexistent plan "secret" is certainly a charitable misnomer.

That a pledge without a plan

is worthless is clear from the

Assessing Its Impact

U.S. Veto in the UN

By Anthony Astrachan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The second U.S. veto in UN history set a precedent that could affect the role of the United Nations in the Middle East crisis—for better or for worse.

Bush also asserted that a double standard to ask to control their own force not to control "irregular forces in their territory, forces of terror."

The Soviet Union and prevented the Security Council directly from confronting reality by vetoing an amendment that would have given some balance for an end to terror as

Since Peking was seen as being unusual for the Union and China to vote on major issues, especially such a concrete action as was involved. It seems that they will collaborate to tear the United Nations on East-West lines, however.

In any case, the net result of the U.S. veto may be a token giving Israel a token of reassurance that its consideration of the Middle East does not always produce an Israeli resolution.

An optimist might hope that would ultimately lead to when Israel would come more fully with UN peace or even have some real in and respect for the Nations.

On the minus side, here was widespread here that for the U.S. veto Nixon's hope was to move the U.S. to a bigger share of the Jewish year.

Mr. Nixon's hope was undoubtedly fed by the in the Security Council after the veto and by the men by Israeli Ambassador Tel Aviv that the veto was applauded by the people of all peoples who see the end of violence as a attainment of peace."

It also postponed the day when Israeli defiance of yet one more resolution might enable the Arabs to seek serious Council sanctions against Israel.

The voting in the Council also saw Britain and France make more active efforts than usual to get a balancing clause on terror into the resolution, even though they finally voted for the unbalanced version.

This reflected the horror in the world in general and the West in particular at the Munich tragedy, according to the diplomatic consensus here.

All these factors brought the United Nations step closer to the realities in the Middle East—a point that Bush emphasized when he said he had vetoed the resolution "because it ignored realities . . . spoke of one form

of politics affect U.S. policy. United Nations so obviously weaken the U.S. position and may weaken the UN itself.

In this particular case shock over Munich may significantly weaken U.S. position like that by the U.S. effort to keep in the United Nations ago.

But even Sunday's veto, the United States again majority in the Council United States will need a ally in the General Assembly when it comes UN a lowering the American contribution. And the attempt to lower its contribution is heavily motivated by political considerations.

fact that Mr. Nixon has not ended the war. Ending it, not merely reducing American troops, is what he promised. To be sure, he has altered the war's character, spreading it into Laos and Cambodia, replacing American combat troops with increased American bombing, and expanding the list of acceptable nonmilitary targets. But he has not ended it. The war drags on and on, killing and maiming our young men and Vietnamese, facilitating the flow of Asian heroin into our cities, undermining respect for our military, building isolationism among our citizens and distorting both our economic and our moral values in a way that feeds the domestic fires of alienation, inflation, violence and urban neglect.

On radio he added that his administration was "not going to tolerate this war going on and on." To the Associated Press he hinted mysteriously that he had "some specific ideas on how to end the war . . . primarily in the diplomatic area." But when reporters pressed for details, none was disclosed.

On radio he added that his administration was "not going to tolerate this war going on and on." To the Associated Press he hinted mysteriously that he had "some specific ideas on how to end the war . . . primarily in the diplomatic area." But when reporters pressed for details, none was disclosed.

Only Hot Air?

Now either Mr. Nixon had a plan to end the war in 1968 and concealed it on the ground that it should remain secret, or he had no plan whatsoever and was deliberately deceiving the American voters into believing his pledge was something more than hot air. Most of the press and public have generally rejected the notion of deliberate deception and assumed instead that he had a "secret plan." He and his associates do have, after all, a penchant for the secret—including secret \$10-million campaign funds, secret raids to bug Democratic headquarters, and secret proposals for a new national sales tax after the election. But he insisted instead on propping up Gen. Thieu at all costs, a plan guaranteed not to end the war but to perpetuate it.

Mr. Nixon was not President when the war began, nor can he be justified in electing leadership . . .

Support of Thieu

Mr. Nixon could have ended it. He could have informed Saigon at the start of his term that he made up his mind to do not need four years. Gen. Thieu demonstrated in with no loss of nations or influence. That is what all of us, regardless of party, agree with the opening of Mr. Nixon's 1968 statement in November this war over . . . the American people be justified in electing leadership . . .

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Theodore C. Sorenson

law in New York. He was assistant to President Nixon. This article is from The New York Times special feature service.

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558th Slain in Ulster Terror, Protestants Pressure Britain

BELFAST, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—A civilian was shot dead and another seriously wounded in a machine-gum attack on a Protestant bar tonight.

A British Army spokesman said 10 shots were fired through the door of the Divis Castle tavern in West Belfast.

But the police said two youths walked into the tavern and opened fire.

The bullets hit two men standing at the bar, drinking beer, and the other patrons dived for safety. The gunmen escaped.

The death raised the toll in three years of Ulster violence to 558 killed.

In a mid-afternoon attack in Belfast, a man threw a small bomb under an army vehicle leaving Royal Victoria Hospital. The device made a loud noise, but caused no damage or injuries, the army spokesman said. The army has been warned that its past at the hospital will come under attack by the underground Irish Republican Army if soldiers are not removed from the area. The IRA says they use the post as a springboard for terrorizing Catholics living nearby.

Meanwhile, the British government found itself trapped politically between militant Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland.

The Protestants' powerful Vanguard Movement has threatened to bring the country to a standstill, to send men in military

style uniforms into the streets and to carry the fight into Catholic areas.

A Vanguard spokesman warned last night that this would happen if the government ended its policy of internment of suspected members of the IRA.

But the province's leading Catholic political party stressed in talks with British Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday that internment must end.

Unless internees are freed, the Social Democratic and Labor party will not attend all-party talks being arranged by Northern Ireland administrator William Whitelaw for later this month.

The Vanguard threat was considered a serious one, adding to the increasing pressure being placed on the British government by the two feuding communities.

This week the Vanguard movement linked up with the powerful Loyalist Association of Workers, a militant union organization now spearheading a power strike here. In the new Protestant united front is the Ulster Defense Association, whose 50,000 supporters are pledged to protect the Protestant community by force if necessary.

Ent. a UDA spokesman today dissociated the organization from the Vanguard threat, which he termed "madness."

Protestant militancy has risen drastically in the last few days after British paratroopers killed two civilians in gun battles in a Protestant Belfast district last week.

Power workers at two main city plants remained off their jobs today in protest against the killings. Parts of the capital were in darkness last night and more cuts today caused huge traffic jams when traffic lights went out.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, a militant Protestant leader, said his Democratic Unionist party will boycott Mr. Heath's proposed all-party conference unless the government orders a public inquiry into the deaths of the two Protestants shot by the paratroopers in the Shankill Road area, the Associated Press reported.

In Carrickfergus, near Belfast, a crowd of young Protestants went on a rampage today after 16 Protestant men facing charges connected with arms and ammunition were refused bail by a special court.

Bricks, bottles and fire bombs were thrown at the police. Militants among the crowd of about 200 Protestants who gathered outside the court tried unsuccessfully to set fire to the town hall. They burned a car and broke windows.

"In our eyes these trawlers simply were lawbreakers and must bear responsibility for their doings," he said.

Difficult for Negotiations

The premier admitted that the net-cutting could make it harder to start new negotiations between Britain and Iceland to solve the fishing dispute.

He said: "From Iceland's viewpoint it is quite clear that it will make new talks with Britain more difficult if the British trawlers continue to violate the new Icelandic fishery limit."

He also pointed out that while the Belgian government had been preparing for talks with Iceland that led to eventual agreement, it had forbidden Belgian trawlers to violate the unrecognized 50-mile limit.

Political sources here added that Iceland was helping to make new talks possible by refraining from arresting trawlers, which the Coast Guard says it could easily have done in many instances if it had not received government orders to "play it cool."

Moscow, Vienna Plan 10-Year Trade Pact

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Austria and the Soviet Union have drawn up a 10-year trade agreement which could be signed in Vienna next month, Austrian officials said here tonight.

It is believed to be only the second such long-term accord negotiated by the Soviet Union with a non-Communist state.

The first was signed with France a year ago.

The agreement, drawn up after a week of talks here, must still be approved by the two governments. It sets a pattern for Soviet-Austrian commerce after Austria's trade agreement with the Common Market goes into force next year.

Athens Attorney Sues Onassis, Says He Broke Plates in Public

ATHENS, Sept. 13 (AP).—An Athens attorney today sued shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis for allegedly smashing plates in a nightclub early last Saturday.

The suit was brought against Mr. Onassis by Nicholas Galadis, who said that Mr. Onassis should be prosecuted because there was a law against plate-breaking in public places.

Although Mr. Galadis admitted he was not present at the nightclub where the alleged plate-smashing in fun took place, he said the law was clear and called for a fine and imprisonment of up to six months.

Mr. Galadis said that there were at least 20 persons presently serving prison sentences for plate-breaking in public places.

"If Mr. Onassis is not prosecuted, then the government should abolish the law," Mr. Galadis said.

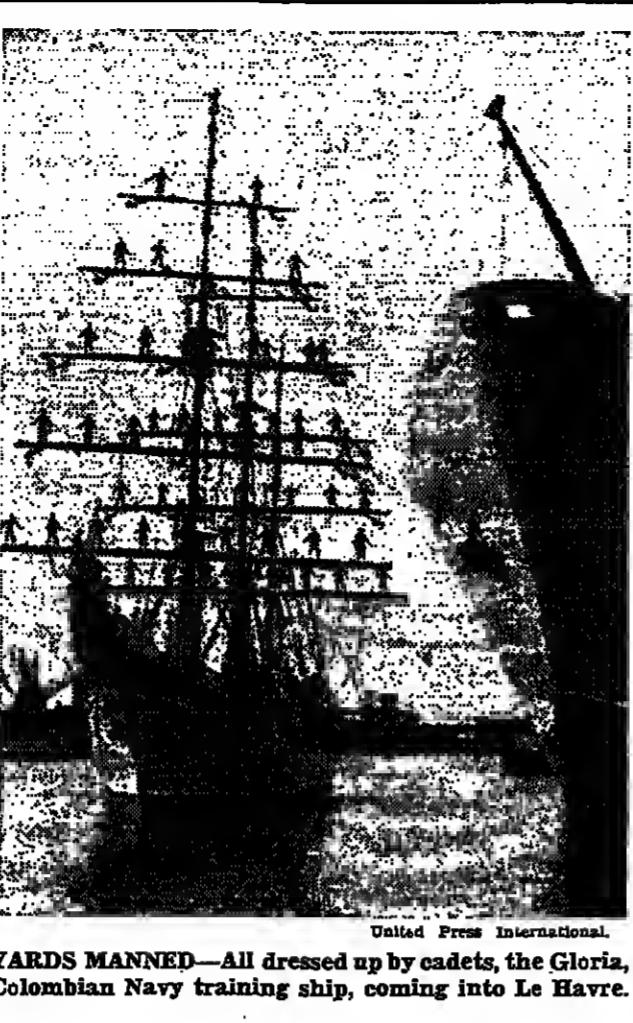
The Greek government passed a legislative decree in 1968 forbidding the deliberate breaking of plates in public places.

The plate-breaking was alleged to have taken place as Mr. Onassis entertained foreign guests, including Italian actress Elsa Martinelli, at the Neraida nightclub in an Athens suburb.

Scores of plates were said to have been thrown onto the dance floor, in keeping with Greek tradition, as dancers whirled about.

Despite the law, guests at early-hour clubs often ignore the law and break plates and sometimes even chairs and tables.

Mr. Onassis was not available for comment.



YARDS MANNED—All dressed up by cadets, the Gloria, Colombian Navy training ship, coming into Le Havre.

Sticking Point Is Emigrants to West

Polish Aide in Bonn to Discuss Relations

BONN, Sept. 13 (AP).—Polish and West German foreign ministers today conferred on German soil for the first time in a bid to break through new tensions only three months after the two countries ratified a historic friendship treaty.

Stanislaw Olszewski, the first Polish foreign minister to visit West Germany since Hitler's army overran Poland in World War II, conferred privately for two hours with his Bonn counterpart Walter Scheel, at Gymnich Castle near Bonn.

They continued their talk through a working lunch followed by a meeting of both full delegations. Mr. Olszewski will confer with Chancellor Willy Brandt tomorrow before returning to Warsaw.

Ratification of nonaggression treaties with Poland and the Soviet Union last June 3 and a simultaneous agreement on es-

tablishing full diplomatic relations appeared to crown with success Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik policy for normalization with Warsaw.

But although Bonn officials said at the time that ambassadors would be exchanged immediately, Warsaw dug its heels in and set new conditions for full normalization. West German sources today were confident that the delayed exchange will be announced during or soon after Mr. Olszewski's visit.

A major problem is the resettlement in West Germany of ethnic Germans living in Poland. These are persons who once lived in lands belonging to Germany but which came under Polish rule at the end of World War II.

Poland agreed to repatriate an

9 in NATO Discuss Traffic Problems

THE HAGUE, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Representatives of nine countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met today to try to find solutions to problems of noise, congestion and pollution caused by city traffic.

The meeting, expected to last three days, brought together representatives of the United States, Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany and Italy.

Wider issues under discussion include preparations for the European security conference and proposed parallel negotiations on troop cuts in Europe.

Finishes, But

67 Days Late

NEXTPORT, R.I., Sept. 13 (AP).—It only took him 67 days—over four times as long as the winner—but the last finisher in the single-handed transatlantic yacht race finally made it.

Peter Crowther of England crossed the finish line in his 64-year-old vessel, the 30-foot gaff cutter Golden Vanity, at 9:43 a.m. today.

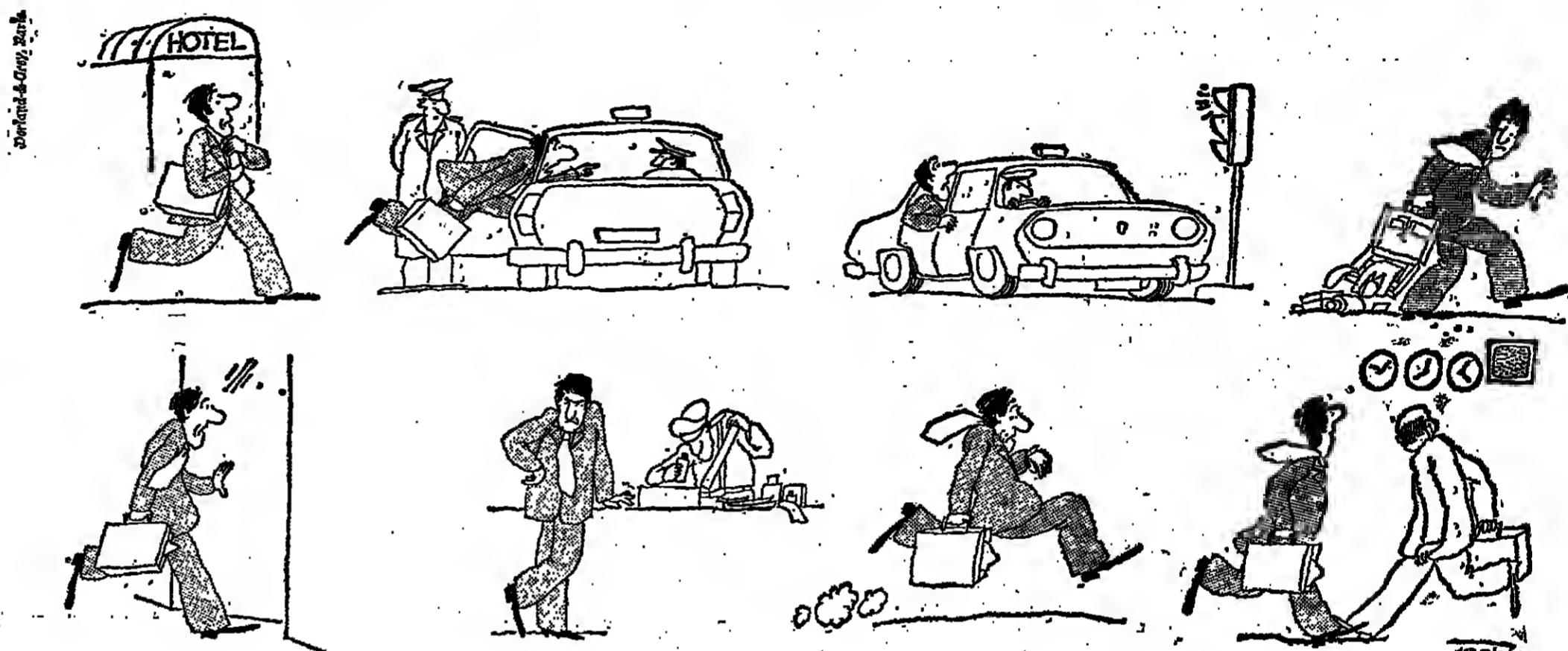
He blamed his slow crossing, which started June 17 in the Jack mouth, England, on the lack of wind.

Frenchman Alain Colas finished first in a record-shattering 21 days in a 70-foot trimaran.

Mr. Crowther said he was in good condition and still had food on board, even though his companion, a cat, had given birth to five kittens early this month. He said they have been eating his canned salmon.

Enterprise Off to Vietnam

ALAMEDA NAVAL AIR STATION, Calif., Sept. 13 (UPI).—The carrier Enterprise, the world's largest warship, sailed for Vietnam yesterday, even though a half-dozen small boats tried to block it in a war protest.



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PARIS THEATER

'Midsummer Night's Dream'- Shakespeare for Our Times

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 13 (IHT).—Peter Brook's celebrated production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" has conquered Paris. It ushers in the 1972-73 Parisian season with a whirlwind of unrestrained joy. Whipping cyclically across the broad stage of the Théâtre de la Ville—and occasionally overflowing to the auditorium stairs—it enraptured the premiere audience last night as it has enraptured playgoers in Stratford, New York and London. It is a smashing success and deservedly so. Fresh, original, breezy, it flies by like a happy holiday and is over all too soon. First-nighters, reluctant to leave, lingered after the performance to shake the hands of the generous and agile company.

Brook has made it all deliciously modern, a fitting tribute to the Bard whose sublime masque is always in season. It is only some tradition-bound producers who are musty and old-fashioned. Brook's objective is not antiquarian accuracy, but imaginative recreation, a purpose that is accomplished audaciously and quite splendidly in a refreshing ravel, quick with youthful zest and bright conceits.

Gone are the cardboard Athenian forest, the painted canvas backdrops of Titania's enchanted realm, the stately pomp of delivery, the heavy, lavish costuming which are customarily the accoutrements of this play. Gone, too, is the Mendelssohn music—save for a few blasting bars of the Wedding March. The Mendelssohn melodies open the gates of another fairytale, that of romantic, 19th-century yesterday. So Richard Peaslee has composed a score in which guitars and drums dominate and it is sounded by a band placed on platforms at the edges of the stage.

Staging

Brook puts his company in the maelstrom of the saw-dust ring and his staging suggests critics crossed with musical comedy. Occasionally his players break into song and dance. Puck and Oberon swing on trapezes; Titania, reposing on a scarlet feather bed, is elevated as though under hypnotic spell to slumber in mid-air; Helena and Hermia resort to karate in their woodland dispute; and Theseus becoming Oberon flings a purple cloak over his shoulders as though he were a high-wire virtuoso making his entrance. Bottom does not don a donkey's head for his transformation, but simply sprouts dogs' ears, slaps on a rubber pig nose and brays a bit, accompanying his plainsong with a rude file. He is given a vigorous, slapstick interpretation by Barry Stanton, whining pitifully when

By Nadine Brozman

NEW YORK (NYT).—Those little jars of baby food on the supermarket shelf can be as tempting as Eve's apple to the new mothers. Just twist open the lid, heat if desired and pop the spoon into baby's mouth.

So many mothers have fed their babies commercial foods during the last four decades that Gerber's figures every baby in the United States consumes about 350 jars by the time he switches to adult menus at about 13 months.

Now four writers, Ruth Pearlman, Melinda Morris and John and Mary Turner, a husband-wife team, advocate that mother march right past the baby food section to the fruit and vegetable bins, on to the fresh meat department, and home to the stove, grinder and blender to make baby's meals from scratch.

Their three books were published in a span of eight months: Ruth Pearlman's "Feeding You Baby the Safe and Healthy Way" (Random House, \$5.95) in November, and the Turners' "Making Your Own Baby Food."

(Workman Publishing Company, \$4.95) and "The First Babyfood Cookbook" by Melinda Morris (Grosset & Dunlap, \$4.95) in July.

Shared Premise

The authors were all initially inspired by personal motives: the feeding of their own children. Mrs. Pearlman, for instance, was about to put her daughter, Iana, now 3 years old, on solids when the monosodium glutamate furor erupted as a result of experiments said to prove that the administration of MSG to infant mice and monkeys caused brain lesions. Like large segments of the public, Mrs. Pearlman and her husband, Robert, a freelance graphics designer, became alarmed.

"My husband said, 'You're not going to give her that prepared food, are you?'" Mrs. Pearlman recalled. "We decided that baby food contained all sorts of other things that weren't necessary, such as sugar, emulsifiers, preservatives and color fixatives. I decided to do the book because I thought many women wanted an alternative, but just didn't know how to go about it."

After nine months of research at Columbia University, Mrs. Pearlman and her mother set about devising the recipes, adapting many of them from family meals.

Two years ago, Miss Morris

read a column written by Ralph Nader for McCall's magazine that condemned the baby food industry for its high prices, for not recalling jars containing MSG, and for the use of such ingredients as salt, sugar and modified starch.

Of the three volumes, Miss Morris's contains the greatest number and variety of recipes, ranging from plain fruits and vegetables to quiche Lorraine, cassoulet of lamb and chocolate mouse.

"After I did the simplest recipes of blending vegetables and meats with water, I discovered that I could have really interesting things just by eliminating spices. For instance, in the casseole, you prepare it for the entire family, but you cut off a piece of lamb, separate some of the vegetables and blend them," she said. "That way you've cooked for the whole family at once." Miss Morris checked her recipes with her own childhood pediatrician, Dr. Raymond Lascelles of Los Angeles.

The Turners' book—Mr. Turner did most of the writing, Mrs.

Turner devised the recipes—is far more critical of the food industry than the other two volumes. Indeed, it pointedly questions whether the industry is more motivated by feeding infants or making profits.

Mr. Turner, a Washington lawyer, was project director for the Nader report on the Food and Drug Administration, "The Chemical Feast," and is now codirector of Consumer Action for Improved Food and Drugs, a group that serves as an FDA watchdog.

In a chapter entitled "What You Should Know About the Baby Food Industry," the Turners charge manufacturers with attempting to justify the use of additives, of trying to expand the baby feeding cycle by promoting premature use of solids and developing products to serve geriatric patients along with infants and of putting insufficient information about contents on labels.

Are such arguments valid enough to send mothers scurrying back to the kitchen? Not even the scientific community can reach a consensus. For every experiment showing a food substance to be harmful, another shows otherwise.

BOOKS

Soviet Diplomat's Vie Of Solzhenitsyn's Wo

By James Goldsbrough

PARIS, Sept. 13 (IHT).—Just finished a long chat with friend Viktor V., a Soviet diplomat, on Alexander Solzhenitsyn. He used a half-dozen arguments to convince me that Solzhenitsyn was second rate and dishonest to boot. I was surprised to di that Viktor had read so much of the Nobel Prize-winner's w

He said that Solzhenitsyn would never achieve either succ glory in the Soviet Union because of what he called his Sovietism. Even so, Viktor did not seem too bothered by "Day" or "Cancer Ward"—dismissing both as more mediocre anything else—but he labeled "The First Circle" libelously Soviet and said he didn't think that publishing such a book in the West did anything to improve East-West relations.

He regards "August 1914" (reviewed, IHT, Sept. 11-12) outrage, and says it is packed with untruths and distortion; though he did not go into the absurd argument published in Soviet newspapers that it glorifies German militarism. / who takes that line has not read the book, and Viktor h

Viktor wondered how Solzhenitsyn could possibly know about the battle of Tannenberg since he wasn't there an not given access to any of the official documents or studies battle. He admitted that Solzhenitsyn had been excluded access to the main libraries. I said that Leo Tolstoy had no with Napoleon either, but Viktor countered by saying that had all the documents. He doesn't like talking about Tolstoi that much, and once before asked me if I had eve Alexei Tolstoi, a Soviet writer. I haven't. Even Dostoevski him uneasy. He prefers talking about Gorki, though every he read by Dostoevski, Viktor also has read.

I've known Viktor a long time and we both enjoy the and try to understand each other. It is hard. I asked Russians weren't proud to have someone like Solzhenitsyn the candle of Russian literature burning. He mentioned a few I'd never heard of who were being published in Russia and me why these weren't published in the West. They were all than Solzhenitsyn, he said.

I said it was about time a Russian got around to writing Tannenberg. I said it was a magnificent story with such epic and characters as Gen. Samsonov going off into the woods himself and Ludendorff arriving in the nick of time fr Western front and the Russians losing the battle though the credited with saving the West when the Germans had reinforcements to the East.

If Viktor had heard that interpretation before, he did not In any case, he said that writers should not mix into Soviet historians had taken good care of Tannenberg, he sa didn't need the inventions of anti-Communists. History is not fiction, he said. Leo Tolstoy had done it but it was to compare Solzhenitsyn with Leo Tolstoy. In addition to anti-regime, said Viktor, Solzhenitsyn was not even a good If seven Soviet publishing houses had rejected "August 1914" said, it was because they found no merit in the work.

Writers must serve the state, said Viktor, reminding Lenin's phrase that art and literature were the wheels of the revolution. I said that criticizing the state could be, and gave some recent examples from the West.

Viktor said he would never understand the Western He asked how any government could allow the press to anything it wanted, even things damaging to the gove Viktor always talks quietly but it is easy to see how excited when he talks about the press.

For him the press is nothing more than part of the information ministry. His words reminded me of how seri Russians are about what is written about them. When the press made some critical remarks about party secretary L Brezhnev during a recent visit here, the Soviet ambassador to the Foreign Ministry and the Elysée Palace to complain. He the same thing. The French press was free. It even c Georges Pompidou.

The Russians hate criticism and their immediate rea self-defense. It is impossible for Viktor to see any n "August 1914" so long as it contains criticism of revolutionar

I still wonder if, reading in bed at night, Viktor doe some secret pleasure from Solzhenitsyn. I would agree w that it is no "War and Peace," but it is fine sharp writhing scenes reminiscent of Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of C "Woe to the nation whose literature is disturbed by th vocation of power," wrote Solzhenitsyn in his Nobel Prize ac speech. It is not a statement that will endear him to the any more than the rest of what he writes, but then that why he is writing.

Arts Agency

The duo of Anne Perret soprano, and Rodrigo de specializing in the f string instruments that inter, vihuela and harps, will give a recital of English, French and Italian roque and Renaissance n Sept. 17 at 7 p.m. at the de Breteuil near Chev kilometers from Paris. sober, they will begin the tour of the United State

An exhibition of non-art-paintings and pas Joseph Binder, the Vienn American artist, will ru Sept. 15 to Oct. 29 at the Museum for Applied Vienna. A total of 75 w be included in the show the artist had been plan the last 10 years. His design was last shown native city in 1936.

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Holiday Inn-The World's Innkeeper



A scene from the Peter Brook production with, from left, Pauline Mauna, David Meyer, Gemma Jones, Barry Stanton, Rosham Seth and Anthony Meyer.

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Your Nations, Including U.S., Offer Anti-Skyjack Proposal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The United States, Canada, Britain and the Netherlands agreed on a proposal yesterday that a U.S. diplomat termed "a major step forward" in combating skyjacking.

Franklin K. Willis, a member of the U.S. delegation at a 15-nation meeting, said it included the essential elements of a fact-finding mechanism and sanctions against "funders."

The 15-nation group is a legal committee of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Pope Assails Contraception, Permissiveness

CASTELGANDOLFO, Italy, Sept. 13 (AP)—Pope Paul VI today assailed sex permissiveness and said contraception, abortion, adultery and divorce made modern man "vulgar, vicious and d—."

"We live at a time when man's mind-side often degenerates to unchecked corruption." We sink in the mud," Pope Paul told 200 visitors in his weekly audience.

He linked psychoanalysis and sexual education with pornographic magazines and sex shows contributing to what he called the "pollution of environmental immorality."

The Pontiff attacked the "soiled freedom of senses and custom." He said it provided a "habit for addiction to narcotics." It was the Pope's strongest attack on permissiveness in many months. It echoed, however, his 48 encyclical banning contraceptive devices as immoral and excusing their spreading usage as a cause of corruption.

Logus Security Guards Get Bank's \$300,000

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13 (Reuters)—Two men walked out of a bank with more than \$300,000 yesterday after tricking bank employees into believing they were security guards.

The two robbers, wearing Brinks security company gray uniforms and caps and armed with pistols, drove away in an armored car loaded with six bags of money. It was not until the real Brinks guards turned up 9 minutes later that the bank, Mentor, near here, realized that it had been robbed.

The bank said that the bogus guards' credentials were checked before the vault was opened and the credentials, along with the signatures on the receipt forms, looked authentic.

Almost Half of 55,000 Road Deaths In U.S. Linked to Drunken Driving

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (Reuters)—Almost half the 55,000 road deaths in the United States last year were due at least in part to alcohol, a government report said today.

The report said the problem of drunken driving was even more serious than previously thought, with 27,000 deaths related to alcohol.

President Nixon, sending the report to Congress, said he felt serious and growing concern over the high death rate on the roads.

The report noted that some countries enforced severe penalties for drunken driving, and added: "U.S. laws are far less harsh . . . This situation tends to offset the positive factors, such as safer highways, safer vehicles, better trained drivers and more efficient traffic safety technicians."

The report said most recent surveys showed that of every 25 cars on the road at night, one was operated by an intoxicated driver.

"By any reckoning, this amounts to a version of Russian roulette," it said.

In addition to the 55,000 killed last year, nearly four million people were injured in traffic accidents.



A ROMAN PITCH—Cabmen shoeing horse near St. Peter's Square to be ready to take romantic tourists on sightseeing tours of Rome. It's for those who prefer old open cabs to modernistic air-conditioned buses.

Britain Stops Strolls in Park By Murderess

LONDON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).

—A walk in a London park by a convicted murderer serving a life sentence resulted in a wave of public protest and an official reprimand for her prison warden today. Further walks were banned.

Myra Hindley, now 28, was sentenced to life imprisonment with her lover, Ian Brady, in 1966 for what became known as the moors murder case. She was convicted of murdering two children and burying their bodies on the Yorkshire moors.

Today the Home Office confirmed a newspaper report that she had been taken out for a walk in a London park by the warden of Holloway Prison, Mrs. Dorothy Wing, supposedly for rehabilitation.

The action provoked protests from members of Parliament, law and order groups and relatives of the two murdered children.

The Home Office said that Mrs. Wing had made the excursion at her own discretion, but added: "The Home Secretary considers this was an error of judgment, and has given instructions that this arrangement is not to be repeated."

Pilot Lands 707 Jet Carrying 140, Dies

JAKARTA, Sept. 13 (AP)—A Pan American World Airways pilot collapsed and died moments after he landed a Boeing-707 jetliner with 140 persons aboard here after a flight from Hong Kong, officials said yesterday. The incident occurred Saturday.

Officials said a preliminary examination showed Capt. William E. Young, 47, had died of a heart attack. His body was flown to Hong Kong on Sunday.

Earthquake Shakes Greece, Is Felt in Italy and Yugoslavia

ATHENS, Sept. 13 (AP)—A sharp earthquake jolted Greece early today, rocking buildings and causing panic.

The tremors hit at 6:14 a.m. (0614 GMT) and lasted several seconds. The Greek Seismological Service said the quake's epicenter was near Nauplion, 65 miles west-southwest of Athens, and reached six on the Richter scale.

It was violently felt in Athens, the Peloponnesus, northern Greece and the Ionian Islands. Many people ran out into the streets in their nightclothes in panic, witnesses said.

National police reported that scores of buildings and farm-

houses suffered cracks and fallen ceilings in outlying areas of Corinth and Nauplion. The population in the Peloponnesian peninsula was in a state of near panic for fear another tremor would strike the area. However, no significant damage or injuries were reported.

Buildings Sway

In Athens, most of the city's residents were preparing to leave their homes for their offices when the earthquake struck. The rolling tremors caused tall buildings to tremble and sway.

Police said there were reports of collapsed ceilings, but no ancient monuments sustained any damage.

The quake rippled across southern Italy from Bari on the lower Adriatic to Naples. The rolling shock was light and caused no damage.

But the tremor was more serious in Yugoslavia. Houses were damaged in three towns in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported.

It is believed there were no casualties.

The sources said the strikes involved several thousand workers and led to a clash with police yesterday in which five demonstrators were arrested for hurling rocks.

The strikes started Saturday after the management of the Citroën auto plant at Vigo rejected a demand that the work week of its labor force of 4,000 be cut from 46 to 44 hours and the workers given Saturday afternoons off.

50



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Eterna Kontiki

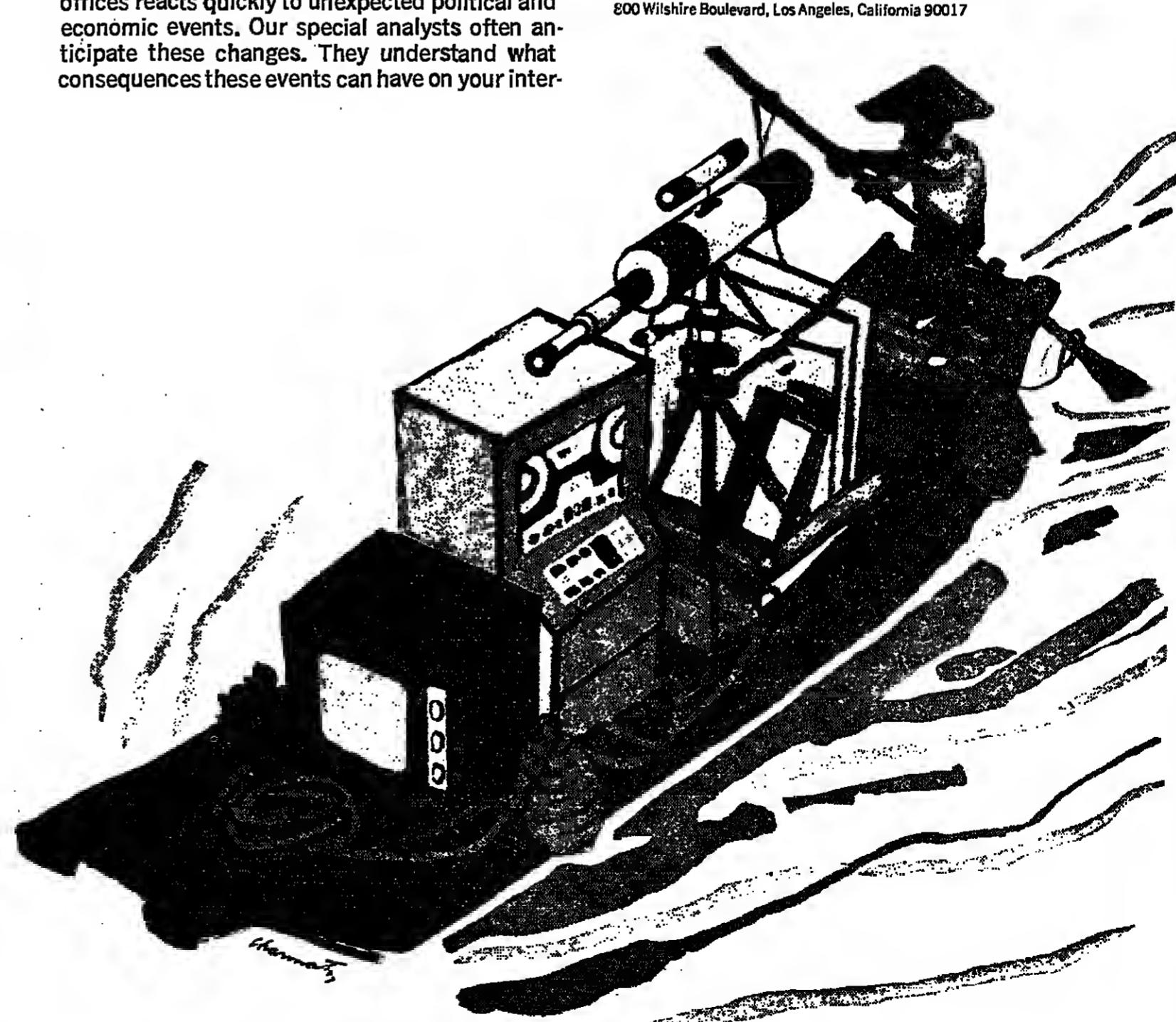
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BOOKS**Soviet Diplomat's View Of Solzhenitsyn's Work**

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 13 (IHT).—Just finished a long chat with my friend Viktor V., a Soviet diplomat, on Alexander Solzhenitsyn. He used a half-dozen arguments to convince me that Solzhenitsyn was second rate and dishonest to boot. I was surprised to discover that Viktor had read so much of the Nobel Prize-winner's work.

He said that Solzhenitsyn would never achieve either success or glory in the Soviet Union because of what he called his anti-Sovietism. Even so, Viktor did not seem too bothered by "One Day" or "Cancer Ward"—dismissing both as more mediocre than anything else—but he labeled "The First Circle" hideously anti-Soviet and said he didn't think that publishing such a book in the West did anything to improve East-West relations.

He regards "August 1914" (reviewed, IHT, Sept. 11-12) as an outrage, and says it is packed with untruths and distortions even though he did not go into the absurd argument published in some Soviet newspapers that it glorifies German militarism. Anyone who takes that line has not read the book, and Viktor has.

Viktor wondered how Solzhenitsyn could possibly know anything about the battle of Tannenberg since he wasn't there and was not given access to any of the official documents or studies on the battle. He admitted that Solzhenitsyn had been excluded from access to the main libraries. I said that Leo Tolstoy had not been with Napoleon either, but Viktor countered by saying that Tolstoy had had all the documents. He doesn't like talking about Leo Tolstoy that much, and once before asked me if he had ever read Alexei Tolstoy, a Soviet writer. I haven't. Even Dostoevsky makes him uneasy. He prefers talking about Gorky, though everything I have read by Dostoevsky, Viktor also has read.

I've known Viktor a long time and we both enjoy these talks and try to understand each other. It is hard. I asked if the Russians weren't proud to have someone like Solzhenitsyn to keep the candle of Russian literature burning. He mentioned a few writers I'd never heard of who were being published in Russia and asked me why they weren't published in the West. They were all better than Solzhenitsyn, he said.

I said it was about time a Russian got around to writing about Tannenberg. I said it was a magnificent story with such epic events and characters as Gen. Samsonov going off into the woods to shoot himself and Ludendorff arriving in the nick of time from the Western front and the Russians losing the battle though they were credited with saving the West when the Germans had to rush reinforcements to the East.

If Viktor had heard that interpretation before, he did not let on. In any case, he said that writers should not mix into history. Soviet historians had taken good care of Tannenberg, he said, and didn't need the inventions of anti-Communists. History is fact, not fiction, he said. Leo Tolstoy had done it but it was absurd to compare Solzhenitsyn with Leo Tolstoy. In addition to being anti-regime, said Viktor, Solzhenitsyn was not even a good writer. If seven Soviet publishing houses had rejected "August 1914," he said, it was because they found no merit in the work.

Writers must serve the state, said Viktor, reminding me of Lenin's phrase that art and literature were the wheels and cogs of the revolution. I said that criticizing the state could be salutary and gave some recent examples from the West.

Viktor said he would never understand the Western press. He asked how any government could allow the press to print anything it wanted, even things damaging to the government. Viktor always talks quietly but it is easy to see how excited he is when he talks about the press.

For him the press is nothing more than part of the state's information ministry. His words remind me of how serious the Russians are about what is written about them. When the French press made some critical remarks about party secretary Leonid L. Brezhnev during a recent visit here, the Soviet ambassador went to the Foreign Ministry and the Elysee Palace to complain. He was told the same thing. The French press was free. It even criticized Georges Pompidou.

The Russians hate criticism and their immediate reaction is self-defense. It is impossible for Viktor to see any merit in "August 1914" so long as it contains criticism of revolutionaries.

I still wonder if, reading in bed at night, Viktor doesn't get some secret pleasure from Solzhenitsyn. I would agree with him that it is no "War and Peace," but it is fine sharp writing with battle scenes reminiscent of Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage." "Wo to the nation whose literature is disturbed by the intervention of power," wrote Solzhenitsyn in his Nobel Prize acceptance speech. It is not a statement that will endear him to the regime any more than the rest of what he writes, but then that is not why he is writing.

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PARIS THEATER**'Midsummer Night's Dream'-
Shakespeare for Our Times**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 13 (IHT).—Peter Brook's celebrated production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" has conquered Paris. It ushers in the 1972-73 Parisian season with a whirlwind of unrestrained joy. Whipping cyclically across the broad stage of the Théâtre de la Ville—and occasionally overflowing to the auditorium stairs—it emprisons the premiere audience last night as it has emprisoned playgoers in Stratford, New York and London. It is a smashing success and deservedly so. Fresh, original, breezy, it flies by like a happy holiday and is over all too soon. First-nighters, reluctant to leave, lingered after the performance to shake the hands of the generous and agile company.

Brook has made it all deliciously modern, a fitting tribute to the Bard whose sublime masque is always in season. It is only some tradition-bound producers who are musty and old-fashioned. Brook's objective is not antiquarian accuracy, but imaginative re-creation, a purpose that is accomplished audaciously and quite splendidly in a refreshing revival, quick with youthful zest and bright conceits.

Gone are the cardboard Athenian forest, the painted canvas backdrop of Titania's enchanted realm, the stately pomp of delivery, the heavy, lavish costumes which are customarily the accoutrements of this play. Gone, too, is the Mendelssohn music—save for a few blasting bars of the Wedding March. The Mendelssohn melodies open the gates of another fairytale, that of romantic, 19th-century yesterdays. So Richard Peaslee has composed a score in which guitars and drums dominate and it is sounded by a band placed on platforms at the edges of the stage.

Staging

Brook put his company in the modus of the saw-dust ring and his staging suggests circus crossed with musical comedy. Occasionally his players break into song and dance. Puck and Oberon swing on trapezes; Titania, reposing on a scarlet feather bower, is elevated as though under hypnotic spell to slumber in mid-air; Helena and Hermia resort to karate in their woodland dispute; and Theseus becoming Oberon flings a purple cloak over his shoulders as though he were a high-wire virtuoso making his entrance. Bottom does not don a donkey's head for his transformation, but simply sprouts dog's ears, slaps on a rubber pug nose and brays a bit, accompanying his plans with a rude life. He is given a vigorous, slapstick interpretation by Barry Stanton, whining pitifully when

By Nadine Brozan

NEW YORK (NYT).—Those little jars of baby food on the supermarket shelf can be as tempting as Eve's apple to the new mothers. Just twist open the lid, heat if desired and pop the spoon into baby's mouth.

So many mothers have fed their babies commercial foods during the last four decades that Gerber's figures every baby in the United States consumes about 850 jars by the time he switches to adult menus at about 18 months.

Now four writers, Ruth Pearson, Melinda Morris and John and Mary Turner, a husband-wife team, advocate that mother should feed her own children. Mrs. Pearson, for instance, was about to put her daughter, Diana, now 3 years old, on solids when the monosodium glutamate flavor erupted as a result of experiments said to prove that the administration of MSG to infant mice and monkeys caused brain lesions. Like large segments of the public, Mrs. Pearson and her husband, Robert, a freelance graphics designer, became alarmed.

"My husband said, 'You're not going to give her that prepared food, are you?'" Mrs. Pearson recalled. "We decided that baby food contained all sorts of other things that weren't necessary, such as sugar, emulsifiers, preservatives and color fixatives. I decided to do the book because I thought many women wanted an alternative, but just didn't know how to go about it."

After nine months of research at Columbia University, Mrs. Pearson and her mother set



A scene from the Peter Brook production with, from left, Pauline Maureen, David Meyer, Gemma Jones, Barry Stanton, Ethan Seth and Anthony Moyer.

What Critics Say About Commercial Baby Food

There is a curious explanation of the title of the play which you will not find in the program. Apparently the action described takes place on the eve of the first of May, the merry month, and not on the eve of summer. But as the play was written as a divertissement for noble nuptials to be celebrated

at summer's start, Shakespeare gave the work its present title.

A shrewd showman, he similarly baptized "The Winter's Tale" and "Twelfth Night" to suit the season of their premieres.

Now Brook, also a shrewd man of the theater, has given us "A Midsummer Night's Dream" of our times.

Turner devised the recipes—is far more critical of the food industry than the other two volumes. Indeed, it pointedly questions whether the industry is more motivated by feeding infants properly or making profits.

Mr. Turner, a Washington lawyer, was project director for the Nader report on the Food and Drug Administration. "The Chemical Feast" and is now co-director of Consumer Action for Improved Food and Drugs, a group that serves as an FDA watchdog.

In a chapter entitled "What You Should Know About the Baby Food Industry," the Turners charge manufacturers with attempting to justify the use of additives, of trying to expand the baby feeding cycle by promoting premature use of solids and developing products to serve geriatric patients along with infants and of putting insufficient information about contents on labels.

Are such arguments valid enough to send mothers scurrying back to the kitchen? Not even the scientific community can reach a consensus. For every experiment showing a food substance to be harmful, another shows otherwise.

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Arts Agenda

The duo of Anne Perret, mezzo-soprano, and Rodriguez de Zayas, specializing in the family of string instruments that includes lutes, vihuelas and baroque guitars, will give a recital of Spanish, English, French and Italian harpsichord and Renaissance music on Sept. 17 at 7 p.m. at the Château de Breteuil, near Chevreuse, 35 kilometers from Paris. In October, they will begin their second tour of the United States.

An exhibition of monoprints and pastels by Joseph Binder, the Vienna-born American artist, will run from Sept. 15 to Oct. 23 at the Austrian Museum for Applied Art in Vienna. A total of 75 works will be included in the show, which the artist had been planning for the last 10 years. His graphic design was last shown in his native city in 1956.

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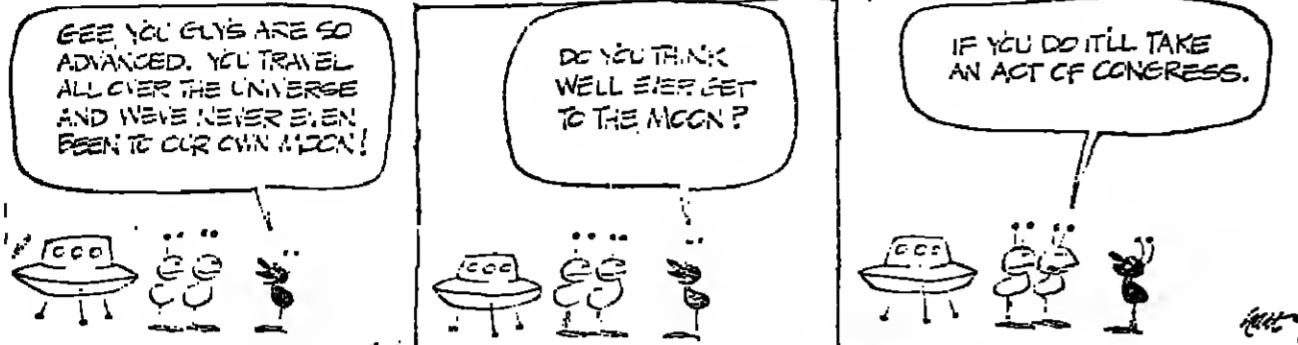
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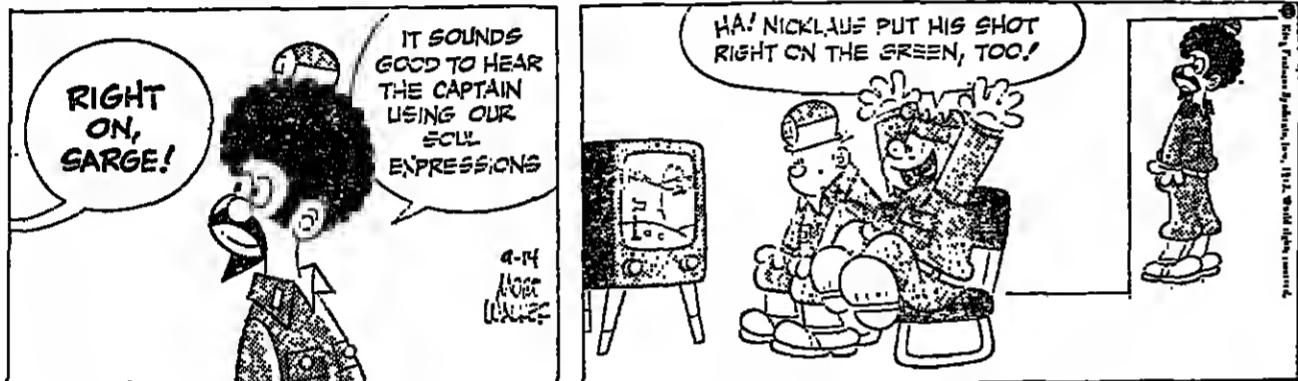
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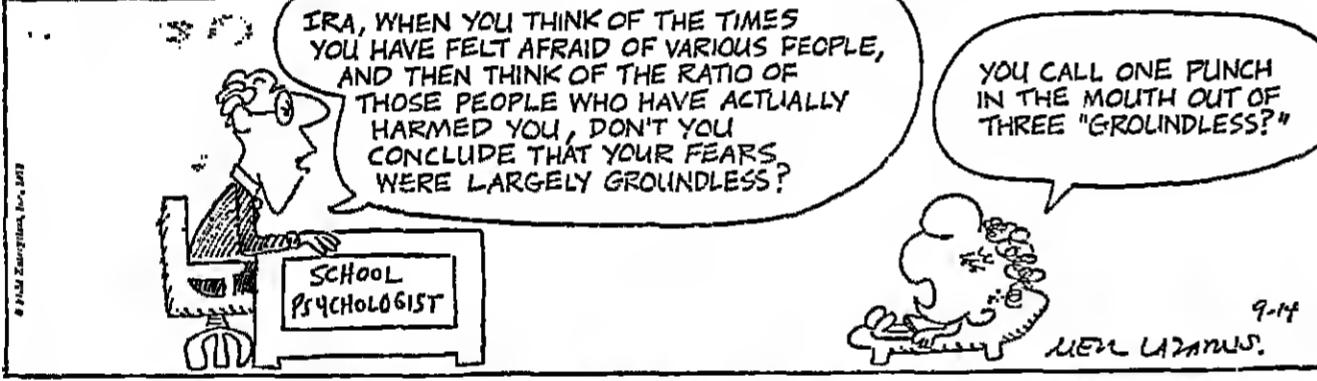
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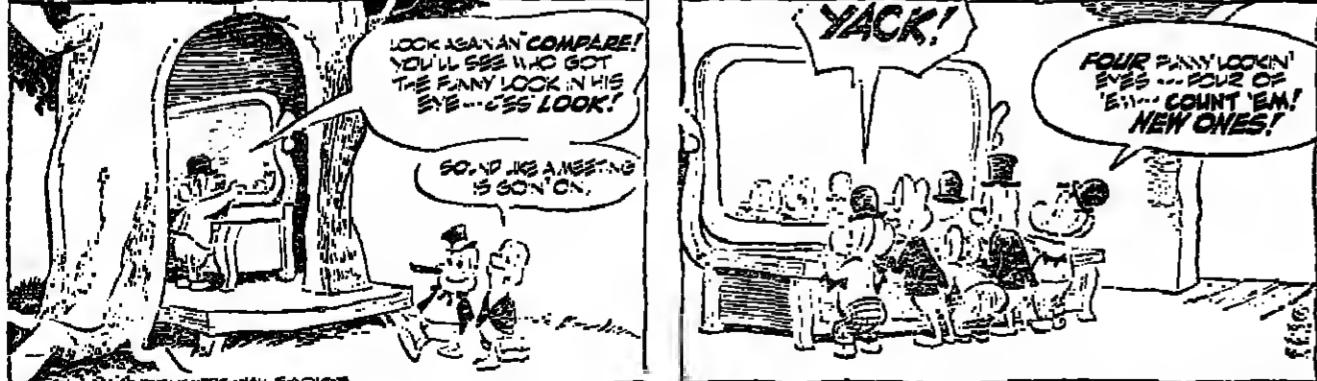
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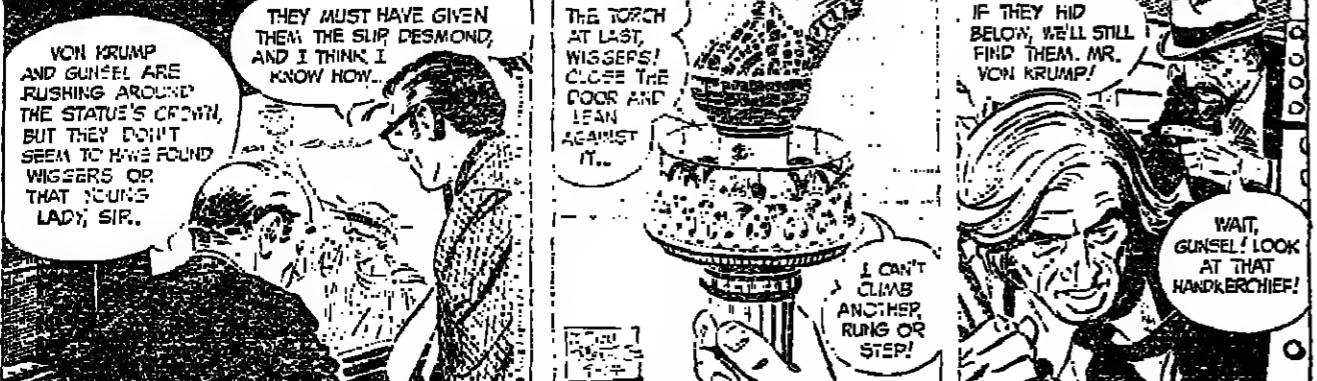
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened two no-trump and was raised to game. West chose to lead the spade three on the basis that dummy was rather more likely to have a diamond suit than a spade suit since North had not used Stayman, and so it proved.

The declarer captured East's queen with the ace and made the good play of cashing the ace and king of diamonds, showing the bad division in that suit. With spades and diamonds known to be on his left, he had good reason to think that the clubs were on his right.

He therefore made the unusual but effective play of leading the club five and playing low in dummy. When this lost to East's jack, the declarer had reason to think that the ten was on his left.

East returned spades, and West took his with king and led a third round. When the declarer won he led to dummy's diamond queen and played the club queen. This pinned West's ten and gave the declarer three tricks in the suit.

With nine sure tricks, South found a sure way to make ten. Before leading his last club this was the position:

NORTH

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Brinkman, McAuliffe Excel

gers' Fryman Tops Orioles

YORK, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Baltimore hit a two-run and Dick McAuliffe scored the deciding run in the tuning last night to beat out Tigers and Woody Fryman's two-run victory over the Orioles. It was first triumph in four and pulled the fourth-place within a game of the

League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

72 62 .541 —

74 64 .558 1/2

74 64 .558 1/2

62 73 .487 1/2

56 68 .487 1/2

Western Division

80 67 .584 —

75 66 .558 2

69 65 .570 2

73 65 .570 2

73 65 .570 2

Tuesday's Results

1. Baltimore 2.

2. Cleveland 3.

3. Kansas City 6.

4. Minnesota 4.

California 5.

Wednesday's Games

1. Baltimore 2.

2. Cleveland 3.

3. Kansas City 6.

4. Minnesota 4.

California 5.

Wednesday's Games

1. New York, night.

2. Milwaukee, night.

3. Detroit, night.

4. California, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

27 45 .564 —

70 63 .553 1/2

71 64 .528 1/2

62 73 .471 2/3

54 66 .471 2/3

49 58 .382 2 1/2

Western Division

1. St. Louis 1.

2. San Francisco 1.

3. Los Angeles 2.

4. San Diego, scheduled.

Wednesday's Games

1. Chicago 4.

2. Atlanta 5.

3. Pittsburgh 8.

4. St. Louis 2.

5. San Francisco 2.

6. Los Angeles 2.

7. San Diego, scheduled.

Wednesday's Games

1. Chicago 4.

2. Atlanta 5.

3. Pittsburgh 8.

4. St. Louis 2.

5. San Francisco 2.

6. Los Angeles 2.

7. San Diego, scheduled.

Wednesday's Games

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5. Los Angeles 2.

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